

# COAL RULES DEAL HARD BLOW TO SMALL INDUSTRIES HERE

ly but when they concluded there was not a single handclap. On the other hand, pleas by Lewis, Green and Murray of Pittsburgh and others of the administration forces were well received.

Farrington last night conceded the correctness of Lewis' forecast. "Everything will soon be over," he says. "There isn't any doubt the settlement will be ratified in the morning."

Farrington in his speech did not advocate rejection of the settlement. Instead, he insisted that the Executive Board, District Presidents and Scale Committee did not have the power to approve any settlement and urged that the Cleveland convention which framed the demands leading up to the strike be reconvened.

The effect of the Farrington motion at the best would be to delay a general resumption of work for at least ten days if not longer, and would expose the 1,000 or more delegates who would make up the convention to legal process. Lewis and the conservatives supporting him do not propose that either thing shall come to pass.

Mowatt, whose speech could be heard in the lobby of the Hotel Lincoln, 160 feet away from the meeting room, went farther than Farrington. He insisted that the strike should continue, predicting that in another week things would have come to such a pass that it would be impossible for the men to fail to get all they ask for, or at least the 51 per cent. recommended by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.

"To these William Green replied with the declaration that there was no longer any question of winning a strike. "The strike," said he, "has been won. You men have won it. The wise and patriotic thing now to do is to go back to work. It is not good Americanism, it is not good unionism to do otherwise. We cannot fight the Government which in good faith has made an honest proposition that settles victory."

## JERSEY CITY PLANTS IGNORE FUEL RULES; BIG SUPPLY ON HAND

Washington Said to Have Assured Manufacturers Orders Won't Be Pressed Now.

Until more definite orders are received, Jersey City manufacturers will ignore the drastic fuel regulations announced in Washington yesterday by Fuel Administrator Garfield. This was decided upon this morning at a meeting of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, and was based largely on telephonic assurances which officials of the association said they received from Washington that for the present there would be no effort to enforce the regulations where there was a local supply sufficient for all needs. A barrage of telegrams, telephone calls and night letters were laid down on Washington by local manufacturers.

The manufacturers were particularly concerned to keep in operation the Public Service Corporation, which supplies power to 75 per cent of the manufacturing plants of the city. It is said to have nine weeks' fuel on hand.

## VOLUNTEERS IN 3 STATES INCREASE COAL OUTPUT

Missouri, Kansas and Montana Miners Producing—Rock Island Workers Go Back.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Miners at Coal Valley, near Rock Island, Ill., 137 in number, were to return to work today regardless of action taken at Indianapolis. Three mines with a capacity of 160 tons daily were to open to supply urgent domestic needs of the miners themselves.

Missouri miners recently asked by Gov. Gardner were producing coal today. Fifteen strip mines in Barton County were working. Production in Kansas where volunteer miners who have been working in strip mines in the State of Kansas, bankers agreed to finance \$500,000 receivers certificates to finance State mine operations. Similar volunteer miners were reported producing coal in increasing quantities.

Senators Answer Protest About Guyan Coal Fields.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Congressional investigation of conditions in the unorganized Guyan Valley coal fields of West Virginia, recently requested by miners' union officials, is the subject of letters received from several Senators by William Fetter, district vice-president. Senator Townsend of Michigan declared the facts should be presented to Government authorities. Senator Francis of Maryland said: "I greatly regret that such a condition should be prevalent in this great country." Union officials charge that Guyan Valley operators have used armed forces of men to keep organizers from working in the fields. The employers have denied this.

Michigan Workers Threaten to Leave State.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—Regional Fuel Administrator Windley was being urged from all quarters of the State today to increase coal allotments in order that Michigan manufacturing plants may continue part-time operation and thus prevent an exodus of skilled workers, who are said to be planning to take employment "somewhere else." The facts should be presented to Government authorities. Senator Francis of Maryland said: "I greatly regret that such a condition should be prevalent in this great country." Union officials charge that Guyan Valley operators have used armed forces of men to keep organizers from working in the fields. The employers have denied this.

Those Who Delay

## GOOD COAL PILES HIGH NEAR CITY WHILE BAN IS ON

Mountains of Small Size Anthracite Untouched in Jersey and Pennsylvania.

F. W. Seward, editor of Seward's Journal, a coal publication, sent a telegram yesterday to United States Fuel Administrator Garfield, asking him, for the benefit of the public, to sanction the liberal use of small size anthracite coal—known to the trade as buckwheat, rice and barley—now in storage. Mr. Seward in his telegram made the astonishing statement, which he says he is prepared to substantiate, that there is so much of this small size anthracite coal on hand that available storage places have all been utilized, and unless it is used the production of domestic size anthracite must be curtailed.

It appears that some of this small size coal is held subject to the orders of the United States Railroad Administration. A sufficient quantity to relieve the prevailing shortage could be put on the market if the Government departments having charge of coal would say the word. However, the project of releasing this coal and encouraging its use has been frustrated by the Fuel Administration, without producing results.

It has long been the custom to push upon the market the so-called domestic sizes of anthracite, the price of which has steadily increased. But anthracite mines produce, besides the domestic sizes, an immense output of the small sizes described above. The coal distribution companies, because of a slack demand for the buckwheat, rice and barley size coal and the larger profits attending the sale of domestic sizes, have been treating the small sizes as by-product.

At favorable points along the coal shipping lines between the anthracite fields and New York the small size by-product has been dumped in the open in great piles covering many acres. As fast as one storage ground has been used to capacity another has been acquired, until now, according to Mr. Seward and the coal distributors, there is no more convenient place for the small size coal to be stored.

Now, about the threat that production must be restricted if the small sizes are not put on the market. Anthracite, except in rare instances, is not mined and sold in a two size size. The small sizes come out with the big chunks and are separated in the screens. If the small sizes cannot be stored they must be thrown away as waste, as slate, stone and dust are thrown away to all valleys and ravines or serve as foundations for roads. The operators take the position that if they have to throw away the by-product which is saleable it can be put on the market—there must increase the price of the domestic sizes to meet the loss.

On the other hand, by supplying the demand in time of shortage with small sizes, storage space can be kept clear, the production of domestic sizes can be kept up and the small sizes can be saved for future consumption.

There may be some merit in this contention and there may be none, but it is an indisputable fact that a supply of more than 4,000,000 tons of small sized anthracite available for fuel purposes is stored so close to New York that a curious citizen might leave the city in a Ford car any morning and see all of it in a two days' ride. The coal is piled in the open alongside railroad tracks and could be loaded with steam shovels at a comparatively slight expense. This coal, according to experts, is most effective when used in a mixture with bituminous, and it can be so used without changing the grades of furnaces now devoted to bituminous consumption. It can be used also in other mixtures and by itself under conditions which are known to steam and combustion engineers. In fact, it is used in some extent in this city. A liberal estimate of its whole-sale price, if it were delivered in any quantities at this time, would be \$12.50 a ton.

Mountains and mountains of this fuel which will make steam and produce power near their grime heads near South Amboy and at Rochelle Park, 30 miles from Philadelphia, Hampton Junction and Dover, N. J., McMillan, Abrams and Schuykill Haven, Pa., and Delamater and Middletown, N. Y. They work in the rain and snow, and the snow of winter while New York is compelled to live under fuel famine conditions.

New England Trains Cut Six-Hour Day for Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Passenger service on all New England railroads was cut today to meet coal conservation requirements. The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad cut 14 trains, the Boston and Maine 12, the Maine Central 17 and the Boston and Albany five. Lighting and heating regulations ordered by the Fuel Administration became effective also throughout the district. Retail stores here after today will be on a six-hour basis.

Operators Ready to Comply With President's Terms.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—Coal operators of the country have agreed to the proposal for ending the miners' strike presented by President Wilson at the conference of union leaders in Indianapolis. Thomas T. Brewster, chairman of the wage scale committee of the central competitive field, said today:

Ten Mines Opened in Day in Kan-awha Field.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 10.—In the Kanawha field it is reported that 35 mines were opened yesterday, a gain of 10 in 24 hours.

For Colds or Influenza

## VIOLATORS OF FUEL RULES HERE FACE A \$5,000 FINE OR PRISON

(Continued From First Page.)

will be forced to divert shipments of anthracite bound for New York to the West where the suffering engendered by the coal shortage has been aggravated by bitter cold.

NIXON EXPLAINS ENFORCEMENT ORDERS HERE.

It is pointed out by the Fuel Administration that the coal shortage is a national question which admits of no local considerations. Commissioner Nixon said this afternoon:

"When the fuel order was issued from Washington it was accepted as a guide for action here.

"Every effort is to be made to reduce the hardships placed upon the city by this order affecting our industry and occupations in this holiday season. But with the surface coal at the mines used up and the necessary replacement, the time it will take to resume operation, lift the coal and ship it in the normal way, the condition throughout the West and the present diversion of coal to Western points, we cannot assume that orders carefully considered in Washington can be disregarded.

"So far as there being any misunderstanding between Mr. Hardin and myself I wish to state that we are working in hearty co-operation. He knows conditions better than I do and his great experience and understanding will be a vast aid to me in all I do.

"Which cold weather approaching we can take no chances. We work under orders from Washington and neither of us will upon his own initiative go counter to orders from Dr. Garfield. SHOPS GIVEN ONLY SIX HOURS OF LIGHTING.

"Shops are permitted six hours of lighting. This can be halved on to as much daylight as they may wish to use. Lines of supply will not be cut off immediately, but users will be expected to observe the rules as given out.

"Offices controlling the handling of coal, such as tug and transportation, may use light, but it will be expected that they reduce the use to a minimum. Such a ruling was so much abused in Chicago, however, by those deliberately using current who were not entitled to it that the lines of supply were cut off. This we wish to avoid.

"As the rules provide that elevator service must be curtailed as much as possible in accordance with regulations on use of light, heat and power, I suggest that after-hour elevator service be started at 4:30 o'clock. It is assumed that banks are vital industries, but it is expected that they will use the minimum amount of light.

"Consular offices are not affected, but those in control are asked to curtail their use of light as much as possible.

"There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the rules promulgated. They refer to the use of bituminous coal and coke.

"Offices or industries having their own heat and light plants using anthracite are not affected.

"Even those having reserves of bituminous coal can use such fuel as prodigiously as they wish, but must remember that in case fuel scarcity continues, they must apply to the regional director for an allotment, and then they come under power restrictions.

FIVE O'CLOCK LIMIT URGED IN BIG STORES.

"Many of the large department stores are brilliantly lighted during business hours. After consultation with a number of representatives, it is suggested that they begin using light at 5 o'clock in the morning and turn off their lights promptly at 5 o'clock.

"Visiting various parts of the city last night, I was disappointed to find much evidence of disregard of the rules promulgated. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the people of this community that these rigid rules are put into operation because it is necessary.

"Those not obeying in full will have their current cut off, entailing much hardship to the general public. If this community is found to be lacking in self discipline that those controlling coal conservation for the nation find their efforts interfered with may suffer a cutting off of coal supply.

"It is hoped that the press will aid me in carrying out the wishes of the national administration.

"Interpretation of rulings and a clear understanding of how the public can aid in their enforcement are far more important at the present time than imaginary conflicts of authority.

"J. W. Lieb of the National Committee of Gas and Electric has been appointed to save the industries using power in this city.

"This morning he received the following ruling from George W. Elliott, Secretary of the Central Coal Committee at Washington:

"Central Coal Committee has given me following interpretation of power restrictions, clause one: 'Public utilities may continue to

furnish power to manufacturers as usual without any restrictions if power is generated from bituminous coal stocks actually now on hand.

"Power restrictions not operative until the public utility is furnished coal by or through Fuel Administration."

"Mr. Lieb informs me that under these instructions there will be no curtailment of industrial power for the time being.

Commissioner Nixon was overwhelmed during the day with protests from dry goods and other merchants against curtailing their business hours in the busiest season of the year, when enormous stocks have been laid in to accommodate what had been anticipated to be the greatest holiday trade in history. The Commissioner suggested that the merchants select a committee to call on him at 1 o'clock this afternoon. He said he did not see any prospect of rescinding or amending the order as it relates to stores.

The Retail Dry Goods Association met this afternoon to determine upon a course of action with regard to the fuel regulations. The association is composed of practically every retail dry goods merchant, including the large department stores, in the city. The meeting is being held in the Bush Terminal Building, No. 122 West 42d Street.

Commissioner Nixon held a conference during the day with Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach to arrange for police co-operation in enforcing the restrictions, although the local police are not authorized to make arrests or institute prosecutions under a Federal regulation. However, it was agreed that policemen may report violations. One violation will result in a warning. A second violation will call for cutting off the supply of the offender. The Public Service Commission has power to that extent.

HARDIN CALLS FOR OBSERVANCE OF ORDER.

The following statement was given out at the office of Mr. Hardin today: "Some of the morning editions of today's papers unfortunately got a wrong impression about the question of conservation of fuel in New York City, to the extent even of a statement that Commissioner Nixon and Regional Director Hardin were 'at odds.' This is, of course, inaccurate."

"Mr. Nixon and I have conferred on this question and are both working on identical lines. Our first purpose is to secure a full co-operation with Dr. Garfield's order concerning the conservation of fuel, and with this understanding it is believed and expected that the public will observe it, the same as they have observed all other patriotic movements of a similar character during our experience of the last two years.

"It is appreciated, of course, that we shall have to seek and obtain interpretations of minor details should such questions arise. However, the order appears sufficiently explicit for anyone who wishes to do so to observe it. In any event, the order is a law and carries with it a penalty for failure to observe it."

Figures obtained today at the Tidewater Coal Exchange, No. 149 Broadway, showed that large quantities of coal were being received and delivered in the metropolitan area. The New York Edison Company received 4,390 tons of bituminous yesterday; the Brooklyn Edison Company got 1,045. Today the Interborough Rapid Transit Company receives 4,390 tons and the Department of Plant and Structures gets 600 tons for its ferry boat service. Four American passenger steamships were bunkered yesterday.

3,824 CARS ON HAND AT SOUTH AMBOY.

At South Amboy there are 3,824 cars of bituminous on hand, each containing about fifty tons, 413 cars having been dumped there yesterday. In transit to New York are 2,599 cars, although it was said at the Tidewater Exchange that these cars were not to be relied upon until they arrive.

Yesterday 1,378 carsloads which were consigned to Baltimore and New England points were held here, and 75 cars consigned to Newark were similarly intercepted. It was said that this coal was held up for the use of tugs in New York Harbor.

Jacome B. Herron, shipper for the Tidewater Exchange, said the Interborough, the Consolidated Gas and the New York Edison now had coal

## HUMBLE WINDOW WASHER CAN WEAR 5 DECORATIONS ON BIB OF HIS OVERALLS



FRANK J. PERCY  
Frank Percy, British Flyer and Hero, Needed Job and Took First Offered.

It takes one kind of courage to win the British Distinguished Flying Cross, and another kind of courage for a young man thus decorated to accept a job as a window washer. Frank J. Percy, twenty-six years old, has both kinds.

He won the cross when, as an Acting Major of the British Flying Corps, he commanded a flight of six planes which brought down a score of German fighters on the French front.

At present he is earning \$75 a month—every nickel of it—by washing the windows and mopping the floors in the office building of 100 New York and Queens County Hallway Company, Borden Avenue and Front Street, Long Island City.

"I had to have a job," he explains, "so I started on the first one that was offered. It may have been offered as a joke, but it was no joke to me."

On the bib of his overalls, if he likes, Percy is entitled to wear not only the Distinguished Flying Cross but also the French War Cross, the Mont Medal, the General Service Medal and the Victory Medal.

Enough to last about a month. He said the Norwegian steamship Tika, which had bunkered with 3,500 tons had been ordered to reduce this amount to 1,500 tons.

Frank Hedley, President of the Interborough, said this afternoon that so far there has not been any curtailment of train service on either the subway or elevated lines as a result of Commissioner Nixon's orders.

The Interborough is prepared to observe any restrictions that may be ordered. Mr. Hedley said, and is awaiting word from Mr. Nixon. A reduction in the lighting of trains has caused a saving of from fifty to seventy-five tons of coal a day. The amount of coal the Interborough has on hand was said to be 11,377 tons—enough to last about seven days. This is about 700 tons less than the amount reported yesterday.

Albert Goldman, manager in the Bronx for the New York Edison Company, made a tour of the county last night with thirty inspectors, notifying all users of electric current of the order for curtailment. Another tour will be made to-night.

German Mark Drops Below 2 Cents.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The German mark reached a new low value here today, when exchange was quoted at 51 marks to the dollar.

DIED.

GONZALES.—WILLIAM J. At CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Friday, 11 A. M., Auspices Actors' Fund.

HALSEY.—SARAH E. At CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 86th st., Wed., 3 P. M.

LITHAUER.—HELMAN. CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th st., Wednesday, 2:30 P. M.

McDONNELL.—On Dec. 8, ANNA (nee Kilgus), beloved wife of Michael J. McDonnell and mother of Sister M. Anna (Ursuline Convent), Walter, Vera, Edward, Marion and Kate Kroetz.

Funeral from her late residence, 423 W. 51st st., on Thursday, Dec. 11, Requiem mass at the Church of the Sacred Heart, W. 51st, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

SULLIVAN.—EDWARD. At CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Wed., 2 P. M., Auspices Actors' Fund.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Tuesday, on Washington street car at 125th st., silver pin. Reward. Phone 164 MARY.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

THE MOST TRYING TIME

When Death enters your household It is then when you most appreciate the well-known "CAMPBELL SERVICE" which relieves you of every responsibility and supplies every need, not overlooking the least detail.

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Flowers for all Occasions. Artistic Funeral Directors are Available.

## MAYOR ORDERS SURVEY OF COAL SUPPLY HERE

Says People Are Entitled to Know What Stocks and Prices Are

Mayor Hylan today decided to order a survey of the supply of coal in this city. The canvass of coal dealers as well as the tenement districts which are the first to feel the effects of a coal shortage will begin immediately. The Police Department and other investigators of the city will conduct the survey.

"I believe that a coal survey ought to be made right away in order that we may know just what we have to face this winter," said the Mayor. "A committee was recently appointed for the purpose of disposing coal and ice to those who cannot afford to pay exorbitant prices. This committee will purchase coal cheaply this winter and dispose of it where it is most needed. Ample funds—about \$100,000 from the sale by the city of army foodstuffs—will be at the disposal of the committee."

"The coal survey has not been ordered because I have any cause for alarm, but the people are entitled to know just how much coal is on hand, what the prices are, what they will be or are likely to be and a lot of other information the possession of which would help us to foresee and meet any emergency."

Whether or not women are to vote in the Presidential election of 1920 rests solely with the Republican party," Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, declared.

"I cannot conceive of the Republican party coming to the polls, expecting the support of 17,000,000 women already franchised, unless they grant the same privilege to the 11,000,000 who are not," she said.

A survey of the situation shows the following: Twenty-two States have ratified; assurance has been given by five others, Kentucky, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Oregon and Maryland, that ratification will be accomplished in January.

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## SUFFER IN WEST FOR COAL IN GRIP OF A COLD WAVE

Record Snowfalls Reported and Much Damage Done—Wires Are Down.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Below zero temperatures prevailed today in virtually all sections from the Mississippi Valley to the Sierra Nevada Mountain region, and the cold wave began its Eastern invasion with abnormal temperatures of 20 to 30 degrees. In parts of the Western country, already hardest hit by the fuel shortage, many small cities and towns were destitute of coal, and suffering was reported. Montana and Northern Idaho were the chief sufferers.

Pressing extension of the cold wave into the East and Southeast heavy rainstorms were prevalent through those sections yesterday, with extensive property damage in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi and loss of three lives near Atlanta, Ga. In flood waters. Railroad service was seriously handicapped and city streets inundated by the almost unprecedented rainfall.

In the Western country, where the most record snowfalls accompanied the unseasonable cold, rail and wire communication also was handicapped. In Washington and Oregon one of the worst snow storms in a decade was recorded.

About Redding, Cal., five inches of snow had fallen today, an unusual amount for that region. It gradually deepened northward to Bend, Ore., where twenty-eight inches, the heaviest since 1884, fell. Near Astoria, Ore., logging camps were forced to close by the heaviest snow in twenty-five years.

The wide range of the cold weather was indicated by reports of zero readings from these places: Lander, Wyo., 41 below; Havre, Mont., 30; Williston, Mont., 30; Helena and Miles City, Mont.; Cheyenne, Wyo., 23; Devils Lake, Minn., 26; North Platte, Neb., 22; Pueblo and Denver, 20; Minneapolis and Spokane, 8; Omaha, Neb., and Concordia, Kan., 4 and Chicago, 3.

That "she could never keep a secret" and if she had known anything about the case she would have told it long ago.